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the actual history, without wasting time and space on the mass of legends which have overgrown the subject. The author has built on the critical, destructive work of Hagenmeyer, Riant, Kugler, and others, and has written a succinct reconstructive account of the first crusade and of the rule of Godfrey of Bouillon to his death in 1100 A. D. If there is anything which one might miss in the book, it would be a brief, clear statement of the present status of the controversy about some of the sources. The book is to be highly commended. It will serve as a complement to the same author's *History of the Kingdom of Jerusalem*, reviewed in this JOURNAL, Vol. II, pp. 915, 916, October, 1898.

OLIVER J. THATCHER.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.

THE MORISCOS OF SPAIN: Their Conversion and Expulsion. By HENRY CHARLES LEA. Philadelphia: Lea Brothers & Co., 1901. Pp. xii + 463. \$3.

IN a former number of this JOURNAL—Vol. I, pp. 829-32—Mr. Lea's character as a historian was discussed and his principal writings were enumerated. All that was said there can be reaffirmed here. The present work is fully up to the author's high standing, and goes still farther in evidence that Mr. Lea is at the forefront of American historians, and that he has very few equals.

His *History of the Inquisition* is well known, and it has for years been understood that the three volumes already published are but the introduction to his proposed "History of the Spanish Inquisition." The Moriscos will come in for a chapter in that work. But since the subject "not only embodies a tragedy commanding the deepest sympathy, but also epitomizes nearly all the errors and tendencies which combined to cast down Spain in a little more than a century from its splendor under Charles V. to its humiliation under Carlos II." (preface, p. i), it deserved more elaboration than it could have in the general work. Hence we have this special volume of over 450 pages.

It is well understood that Charles V. was a mediæval man confronted by modern conditions. He had no profound religious convictions himself, and he could not understand them in others. Yet from purely political motives he was resolved that religious unity should prevail throughout his dominions. Pledges on this matter had been made to the Moriscos, but Charles totally disregarded them, and the Moriscos were forced to an outward submission. Yet they clung to their old

religion and observed it in such a way that they were easily apprehended. They became the victims of the terrible Inquisition and gave many heroic examples of unflinching devotion to their faith.

Attempts were made to bring about their conversion through instruction and persuasion, but to this the various popes presented objections that could not be overcome. Even Philip II., strange to say, had some true ideas as to how the Moriscos should be managed. The folly of persecution, even from an economic point of view, as is seen in so many other chapters of history, is also here shown with great force by Mr. Lea's vast array of facts, showing the economic condition of the Spanish kingdom, and also showing how the persecuted Moriscos "were well-nigh supporting the whole kingdom with the products of their toil."

This volume is important for the trained historian, and for the general reader from many points of view, and it is to be welcomed as another substantial contribution to American historical scholarship.

J. W. MONCRIEF.

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THE ILLUSTRATED HISTORY OF METHODISM. By JAMES W. LEE, NAPHTALI LUCCOCK, AND JAMES MAIN DIXON. St. Louis and New York: The Methodist Magazine Publishing Co., 1900. Pp. vi + 759. \$2.75.

THIS big book tells the "story of the origin and progress of the Methodist church, from its foundation by John Wesley to the present day." It is "written in popular style, and illustrated by more than one thousand portraits and views of persons and places identified with the rise and development of Methodism." Its outward appearance is of the subscription-book order, but the text gives a connected narrative of the origin, advance, and world-wide achievements of the church of Wesley, and on almost every page are found pictures illustrative of the text. The illustrations are for the most part well executed, though a severe taste is not always exercised in their selection. The reader searches the text in vain for incidents in the life of Wesley and opinions entertained by him which would lessen his popularity with his modern disciples, and to which other biographers have called attention; but this perhaps is not a grave fault. Many besides "Methodist readers" will find "delight" in this "unfolding of the glories of their heritage."

ERI B. HULBERT.

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